massive walnut. The walls are frestord to resemble blocks of Sierna marble. The lobby walls are taste-fully panneled, and also frescood to represent various delicate marbles. They are further decorated by Ionic schomes at the head of the stair-halls, and lighted by chandeliere of novel and appropriate designs.

THE AUDITORIUM.

It is this part of the Philadelphia Academy of Mosic which, in respect to its adaptation to the purposes of alight, sound and comfort, claims special notice. Its form, or horizontal section, as indicated by the bexfronts, is that of a segment apparently of about one third of a circle, continued by the tangents, and extending, as the distance widers between them, to their contact with the proscenium. The depth of this area from its front wall to the proscenium line, is 90 feet, and the transverse measure of that line the same. The proceenium is 13 feet deep, thus making the depth of the auditorium, including the stage boxes, 103 feet. The parquet floor, from its level behind the orchestra, rises, with what railroad engineers call a heavier gradient than is usual in theaters. This secures to the rows of seats, as they retreat from the stage, an elevation which prevents any obstruction of the view. The level of the parquet-circle is somewhat higher, and instead of an inclined floor is a series of platformssuch as box-tiers usually have. The dress-circle (actually the second tier) has the same bounds as the first. The third tier has its front retreating three feet within the vertical line of the next below; and the fourth tier is similarly reduced. Thus, the aspect of the auditorium, determined by lines touching the hoxfronts, from the highest down to the parquet, is amphitheatrical, enlarging as it ascends, and hence more graceful, airy, and at the same time imposing in its display of the audience. From the parquet floor to the ceiling the hight is seventy feet.

In the decorative features of this part of the house substantial elegance seems to have been more studied than superficial gorgcourness. The sweep (or rake, as a sailor would term it) of the tiers of boxes is excoedingly graceful. Each tier is sustained by a series of 14 fluted iron columns, placed not on the front line, but about 10 feet within that of the lower tier. They are finished with a capital, Corinthian in expression, although not in detail; in advance of them extend modillions, while between them spring elliptical arches, from the topmost course of which rises the dome. The proscenium is flanked by six massive columns, about 35 feet high. Between two of there, standing obliquely on each side, are the the tiers of prosceniumbexee; and over their entablature, following the line of the columns, are Atlantides-gigartic tigures, bending beneath the crowning entablature and pediments, from which springs the wide ellipse spanning the stage in front of the curtain. The two other columns on each side of the proscenium stand against the edges of the curtain and sustain the architrave behind which it de-

Such is briefly the size and the form of the auditorium. It contains 1,700 permanent scats in the parquet and in the parquet-chicle and drass-circle, and about 650 in each of the upper tiers, making 3,000 in all; beside places for about 400 movable sents. The stationary scats are sofas of black walnut, upholstered with springs and curled hair, covered with plach, and divided by arms for each person, except in the upper tier, the construction of which is less costly. The space allotted to each sitter is 22 by 36 inches, being, as I think, full three inches each way more than is allotted to the choicest parts of our New-York Academy of Music, but yet not wide enough by two inches. Had the other proportions, however, of the Philadelphia seats been as liberal as the space allotted to them, reasonable fault could not be found. But most unfortunately, the depth of each seat, from the front to the inside line of the back, is only 16 inches-a depth, as fair experiment proves, entirely insufficient for comfort during one, two or three hours' sitting. The leg of the sitter lacks support under the knee, and a boltupright position is also necessitated by the hight of the seat, which is 22 inches from the floor, full two inches too much. Now, if the Directors wish to do justice as well to the public as to their own repute for knowledge of ordinary comfort-luxury out of the questionthey will reform these seats altogether. They are a ead incongruity in a house preëminent in the advantages

of its construction. As regards facility of vision, from every place in the house, the highest and the lowest, those immediately rext the proscenium walls, and those most remote against the front wall, the stage is fairly in view, from the footlights to the flies. Of course, on the extreme flank, a part of either adjacent range of wings must be lost-but not the ordinary scenes of action. In this respect the radical shape of the auditorium, the inclination of the tiers of boxes, and the pitch of their floors, are indefinitely superior to any example of theatrical architecture with which I am familiar, either in this country or in Europe. It is difficult to conceive of a more perfect fulfillment of the requisitions of sight. Those of sound appear to have been not less thoroughly accomplished. tested its acoustic properties at a time when only a few persons were present, by occupying different places in the highest and lowest tiers. From the remotes points a conversation was audible, held in a moderate whisper with a person standing behind the curtain line. This must be due in great part to the form of the house; but also to the fact that the walls of the auditorium are lined with wood (boards tongued and grooved and carefully fitted), with an interstice through the whole extent of about an inch between the lining and the solid wall. A wide well, dug under the parquet, also makes its floor a great drum-head. The dome may aid the effect, being constructed entirely of ribs of iron to which stont wire gauze being attached, serves to receive and hold the plaster regularly through its whole extent. Another help is probably the lobby-doors, which are flush with the inner wall, and without prominent moldings to break the even surface. While the sound is thus perfectly conveyed, there is no ecke to confuse it, so far as my experiments were a test.

The aspect of the auditorium with reference to as tistic effect is a proper medium between severe simplicity and excessive ornamentation. The fronts of the box-tiers are enriched by various devices carved in full relief. Those of the dress-circle, consist of bold feetoons of fruit and flowers, holding groups of musical instruments, alternated by counter-sunk panels with courses of moldings above and below. The prevailing color is a cream-white, with pink in the panels, and the carvings and moldings burnished gold. The iron columne-fourteen in each tier, rising one on another of each series-are white with gilt flating and capitals. They are specially noticeable. The six proscenium ons, which we have described, are elegantly de signed and executed. The shaft of each, from about one-third above the base, is embraced by acanthus leaves; the upper portion of it is fluted; the capitals, (if I observed rightly) are Corinthian; the entablature, etc., in keeping. The proscenium-box fronts project elliptically between the two columns, their heads being two arches separated by a pillar and set off by crimson satin curtains. The color and gildings of the whole correspond with the tiers of box-fronts. The pediment of one side of the proscenium has the city arms, and the other side the State arms sculptured, crowning the entablature supported by the colossal Atlantides above

The front arch over the curtain has a pediment adorned with reclining statues of Poetry and Music, resting on a medallion encircling a bust of Mozart. The audience seats are covered with crimson plush, and the wall of the auditorium with velvet paper of the same color. The ceilings of the box tiers are paneled and freecoed. The material of the dome is already described. Its decoration is elaborately elegant, consisting of four principal and twelve secondary panels. In the former are allegorical groups of three figures each, representing Music, Dancing, Comedy and Tragedy. Four other panels contain children typical of the seasons; and the remaining four artistic iseignia. An arabesque border surrounds the dome. Its center, with a diameter of about twenty feet springs more suddenly upward, and is colored azure. dded with golden stars. The painting is in oil-colors by Mr. C. Meyeer, and the groupe, and so forth, by Mr.

C. Schmolse. The corception is chaste and appropriate, and the execution artistic. The house is lighted by a superbuilt and glass chandelier, 50 feet in circum ference, depending from the center of the dome, with 240 gas-burners, and by numerous beautiful brackets against the wall of each tier. These fixtures-as all those of the house-are the designs and work of the celebrated firm of Cornelius & Baker.

THE STAGE DEPARTMENT.

Whatever commendations I have deemed it just o bestow upon the parts of the Philadelphia Academy of Music, already described, I must award equal, if not greater praise to the Stage Department. Measured from the front of the stage, this occupies an area of 50 feet in depth by 150 in width. The opening of the curtain is 49 feet; and the hight of the opening, at the apex of the proscenium arch, is 50 feet. The hight above the stage is 70 feet, allowing the drop-scenes to be lifted clear of the flies. The stage floor is in numerous transverse sections, for the purpose of dropping scenes also below it, and of elevating by machinery portions of it, so as to form bridges, terraces, platforms, etc., without the necessity of building them up. The excavation under the stage is nearly 30 feet deep, with an intermediate sub-stage, if I may so term it, having traps corresponding with those of the upper-floor, to admit of the dropping of scenery. On each side of the stage are stair-cases of easy ascent and neatly finished, and sundry apartments. Among them is the Green Room, 20 by 42 feet-spacious and handsome; the Stage Manager's Room, ample, also, for chorus rehearsale; the Property-Man's Rooms, and several dressing rooms. Under the Green Room is the Supernumeraries Room, and near the orchestra the Musicians' Room. The upper stories on the stage sides are devoted to numerous dressing-rooms, all nicely and completely furnished; to wardrobes, carpenters and scene-painters' rooms, etc., of the most ample dimensions. Three painters-as is now the fact-can work at once, each on full-sized drep scenes. The machinery of the stage is of the most approved and perfect description, equal to all the requisitions of opera, melo-drama, ballet, etc. The scenery has been for several months in progress, the chief artists being Mr. Martin of Berlin and Rivière of Brussels in the architectural, and Russell Smith of Philadelphia in the landscape depar ment. The stock of scenery at present finished is sufficient for fifteen operas. This is not the place to detail the merits of this scenery, which doubtless will have justice done it as soon as it is used in operas and dramas. The stage furniture, properties and appointments are more comprehensive and substantial than those of any dramatic house in America. CONSTRUCTION, WARMING, VENTILATING.

I am not aware that earthquakes are very frequent in Philadelphia, but the Directors' Board seem to have looked for such a visitation as a monthly probability. Seriously, the thickness of the walls is in honest contrast with the hurried-up egg-shell-like mural portions of the great mass of American buildings, public and private. The walls in question are massive and solid throughout. The foundation walls are four feet thick-the inner as well as the outer walls-and some of them, the auditorium for instance three feet at the top of the house.

The timbers match the walls in strength, and all the wood-work is of the most substantial material and preportions. The ornamentation, by the way, of the box-fronts, the proscenium, the saloons, etc., is all carved out of solid wood; the ordinary material of such decorations (papier maché and stucco) being wholly omitted. I have stated that the entire roof, as well as the frame of the dome is of iron. The timbers sustaining the floors of the box-flers are bolted together with intermediate plates of boiler iron to stiffen them. In a word the structure is honestly reared for posterity-builded long, but builded strong.

The heating of the house is effected entirely by steam-no less than six miles of pipes being used within it for the purpose. Two large boilers are placed outside the basement of the building. The warming of the house has been tested for several weeks, and during the recent severe weather, with the thermometer out of doors nearly at zero, the stage and auditorium and every room pertaining to both have been kept perfectly comfortable. This is an achievement wo, th mention ing. The ventilation is effected by numerous times, with registers in the walls, all conducted to a central shaft over the dome. Fresh air may be also artificially propelled, in warm weather, by a fan, worked by a steam-engine in the basement, which also throws

water into reservoirs on the top of the house. On every floor are fire-plugs with hose attached. All the retiring-rooms of the audience department and all the stage-department floors have water introduced into them. Bath-rooms also pertain to the stage dressing-rooms. The windows all round the building afford ample light by day in every part. Skylights are over the stage. Gas-light is of course everywhere

The architects of this fine building are Messrs. Le Brun & Runge, the former a native of Philadelphia, the latter a German long resident there.

We have thus described the Philadelphia Academ of Music, because in the essential requirements of great lyrical and dramatic edifice it is the first in the United States to answer the demands of those arts and its erection, therefore, is an era-in their cis-Atlantic history. Not that in all particulars we approve of the internal aspect of the building. The devices on the box-fronts, for instance, might have been much more definite and varied. The paper-dark crimson on the auditorium wall-is a damask pattern with no freshness of design, and the color has nothing akin to the delicate tints-almost white-of the projecting box-tiers, their barriers, columns, modillions, etc ; but, as a correspondence with the covering of the seats. and as a back-ground for the relief of the light toilettes of ladies in the audience, it may be judiciously chosen The proscenium, however, is very elegant, and I could not venture a suggestion of improvement. The same of the painting of the dome. On the whole, the effect of our own Academy of Music in Fourteenth street-of its auditorium—is much more striking and gorgeons than that of the Philadelphia house, though unfortunately all our decorations of form-the caryatides and what not-are unsubstantial papier-mache or composi-tion, instead of the solid, durable sculpture of the other. In point of extent, too, the latter has greatly

The following figures compare the two:

Area in Area of Stage Andience equare feet. Department Department Philadelphia Academy...34,000 13,000 21,000

The dimensions of the latter are certainly sufficient

for all practical purposes, and in view of the economy of the divisions of the whole space and the actual to room of all the storice, it compares favorably with the greatest houses in Europe. I estimate roughly the floor room of all the auditorium stories to be full \$5,000 square feet, and of the whole stage department 45,000 feet. If real comforts of light, heat, ventilation, water, stairways, exits, and so forth, be taken into account, I have no besitation in pronouncing it much in advance of any foreign theater. The cost of this noble estab-lishment is about \$375,000 including the lot. The Directors are short about \$25,000 of this amount-to meet which the Inauguration Concert and Ball are given to-

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The interior of the building as arranged for the Ball and Promenade Concert, presents the stage and parquet, floored over on the same level, affording a dancing area of 150 feet deep by an average width of 60 feet The sides of the stage are completely shut in by dra-pary, alternate stripes of blue and pink, printed with cold flowers, etc. The same is continued on the rear, except in the center where dark curtains, drawn aside, leave an opening of 26 feet, behind which a fountain is playing with a cordon of blooming plants in front. The background represents perspective grottoes or galleries, sparkling with crystals, light in color and misty in distance. The effect is good from the front, so far as the distant perspective is aimed at; but the congruity of subterranean chambers, however beautiful seen through the opening of a vast oriental tent, s not perfectly clear to my perceptions. The ceiling of the stage, by the way, is formed of drapery looped up, making a graceful canopy. For light, beside the great chandelier over the parquet, there are five chandeliers on the stage. The coup d'oeil is certainly very brilliant, and the manner in which it is produced may hardly be a fair subject of technical criticism.

The saloons and lobbies throughout the house are omfortably carpeted, the entrance balls with cocoamatting and the upper floors with Brussels carpet.

A temporary platform has been erected on one side of the prescenium for the accommodation of a grand orchestra. The leader is Mr. Leopold Meignen. This fete has been prepared by the Building Committee, Messrs Geo. S. Pepper, John B. Badd, Lyon J. Lavy, J. P. Steiner, James Traquair, and Fairman Rogers. under the suspices of the following "Ludy Patron-

Mrs. Edward Law,
Mrs. Frod'k Lennig,
Mrs. Lyon J. Levy,
Mrs. Lyon J. Levy,
Mrs. Wm. D. Leveis,
Mrs. Harry McColl,
Mrs. Morton M'Michae
Mrs. Edwin Mitchell,
Mrs. E. H. Miles,
Mrs. J. T. Montromer
Mrs. Joseph L. Moss,
Mrs. Janes W. Pall,
Mrs. Kred'k S. Pepper
Mrs. Francis Peters,
Mrs. Fred'k S. Pepper
Mrs. Francis Peters, Mrs. J. Rhea Barton,
Mrs. R. H. Bayard,
Mrs. R. H. Bayard,
Mrs. Henry P. Beck,
Mrs. George H. Boke,
Mrs. Adolph E. Borie
Mrs. Patrick Brady,
Mrs. John B. Budd,
Mrs. John Butler,
Mrs. John Butler,
Mrs. Jon. Cadwalader Mrs. John Butler,
Mrs. Jno. Cadwalader,
Mrs. William Camac,
Mrs. Geo. Chapman.
Mrs. H. E. Coggeshall,
Mrs. F. E. Dixon,
Mrs. Heyward Drayton.
Mrs. Chas. H. Fisher,
Mrs. Chas. H. Fisher, Mrs. Fred's S. Pepper.
Mrs. Francis Peters.
Mrs. T. P. Remination.
Mrs. Fairman Rogers.
Mrs. James Rush.
Mrs. John Savage.
Mrs. Alfred Slade,
Mrs. J. P. Steiner,
Mrs. A Stephens,
Mrs. A Stephens,
Mrs. A Stephens,
Mrs. George Trott.
Mrs. Isaac S. Waterman,
Mrs. Eden William,
Mrs. Wm. Whitney. Mrs. Chas. B. Fisher, Mrs. Jon. F. Franer. Mrs. Joseph R. Fry, Mrs. Henry D. Gilpin, Mrs. Constant Guillou, Lirs. James C. Hand, Mrs. Thomas Harris, Mrs. Oliver Hopkinson, Mrs. Francis Hopkinson, Mrs. Francis Hopkinson, Mrs. Francis Hopkinson, Mrs. S. Jackson,

The gentlemen who have undertaken and carried through this lyrico-dramatic enterprise have exhibited a degree of steady liberality, perseverance and taste, which will entitle them to hold historical places in this country, so soon as "History" shall include other things than politics, and other men than politicians, as subjects of record. The Philadelphia Academy of Music justifies its title, inasmuch as it embraces in every department the accommodations not merely for operatic or dramatic representation, but for the cultivation of the aris by students. Now, what is wanted is the endowment of Musical and Histrionic Chairs, the same as in other institutions of learning. Some day or other a man with sufficient brains and money conjoined will do for an artistic college what is so freely done for our so-

called "classical" colleges.

I may mention that the Philadelphia Academy of Music has been leased by Mr. E. A. Marshall. It will be opened in the course of the next mosth with Italian

As I write now the Academy is filled with what this city can best present of good looks, good toilets, and artistic sentiment; the two architects are present, in all their giory; the I'ress is all represented, and of course critical; the band is discoursing Mozart, whose spirit if it could look down would be astonished to hear how well "La ci darem" is instrumentally sung. Now enters a lady, the arbiter of elegancies and the kind forterer of young beautier; a stray uniform comes along, to show that we are not a military nation. In the great rolling, heaving, celatante crowd I cannot discover a single Quaker in Quaker uniform-not a plain coat, nor a plain cap. Would William Penn recognise this European fashion and art institution as an offshoot of his original design? Glorious too is the celestial blaze of the great chandelier-great is Cornelius certainly; great too is the rush of carriages down Broad street, and a particular value of the La Pierre House, one of the best hotels in the country, I find in its proximity to the Academy. It seems built with such a design, being only a block distant. Balls are of one color-the same good manners, pretty faces, joyous hearts, music, dancing, oysters, chicken-salad, pudding, love's lyrical courtships, matrouly anxieties, paternal drowsiness, editorial supervision, passing glories, sweet do-nothings. vanity of vanities, the thousand revolve round and round, the dancers glide and pant the musicians strike forth their sugary thunder; the mass, the whirl, the roar of crowds-are all here, and the morning cock will soon crow, so I must stop and send my missive on the mercury of this century, the never familiar and always soul like and sublime Telegraph. W. H. F.

PRIZE DEBATES AT YALE COLLEGE Cerrespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

New-Haven, Conn., Jan. 20, 1857. The Annual Prize Debate of the Sophomore Class in the Society of the "Brothers in Unity," Yale College, came off on Wednesday evening, Jan 14. Joseph C. Jackson of New Jersey, the President, occupied be chair, with Henry S. De Forest of New York as Vice President. All the Sophomores who are members of this Society (about sixty) can contend for the prizes-speaking upon the Affirmative or Negative, choice may dictate. The prizes are two in num ber: the first of \$20, the second of \$10. Each speaker is entitled to twenty minutes; and in determining the excellence of a speech three things are taken into coneideration: the Argument. Style and Delivery, each

eideration: the Argument. Style and Delivery, each being regarded of equal importance. In practice, however, the speeches are not confined within that limit; while in judging of their merits the general character and effect have no little weight.

There were five competitors, who spoke in the following order, assigned by lot: W. K. Hall, G. H. Coffey, W. Fletcher, W. W. Phelps, C. B. Wheeler. The "umpires" were the Hon. T. B. Osborne, the Hon. H. B. Harrison and the Rev. W. T. Eustis. The question under discussion: "Was the formation of the Vigilance Committee in San Fraccisco justifiable?"

The speaking was excellent, reflecting great credit upon the Society and receiving the applause of the crowded audience. On Friday the decision was read, dividing the first prize between W. Fletcher of Massachusetts and W. W. Phelps of New-York City, and assigning the second prize to H. G. Coffey of New-York.

On Saturday, Jan. 17, the Prize Debate of the Freshmen of the same society took place. Having had no chalcules and space to H. G. Coffey of New-York.

On Saturday, Jan. 17, the Prize Debate of the Freshmen of the same society took place. Having had no previous trial of each other's abilities, they compete in larger numbers and with greater zeal. Seventeen speakers entered their names and spoke in the following order: O. Leach, E. D. McKay, E. P. Freeman, C. H. Owen, W. C. Johnson, J. H. Ward, F. W. Wiswell, R. S. Davis, G. W. Arnold, H. L. Johnson, E. A. Finney, E. S. Williams, J. L. Dandels, L. T. Wilcox, D. Helard, G. Becker, L. M. Jones. On account of the large number of disputants, seven spoke in the afternoon, the remainder in the evening. The "umpires" were Prof. B. Sillimas, L. D., Prof. J. A. Porter, M. D., and Mr. C. Cutler: the question: "Ought "Politics to be Discussed in the Pulpit?" In this debate there are three prizes; the first of \$20, the second of \$15, the third of \$5; in the adjudging of which the same rules prevail as in the Sophomore Prize Debate. During both the afternoon and evening, the elegant and capacious hell of the "Brothers" was crowded with an interested audience. After the debate, that veteran brother Prof. Silliman rose, and made remarks highly complimentary to the disputants. He also related several interesting anecdotes of our early history, when Drs. Dwight and Daggett and others preached "polities in the pulpit" in a more direct way than is done now a days. He alluded to the Rev. Mr. Firke of Jawish the his maternal grandfather), who, for preaching sentiments of Freedom during the Revolution, shared a felon's cell; and closed by expressing his pride for his society, the "Brothers in Unity," and his pride for his society, the "Brothers in Unity," and his pride for his society, the "Brothers in Unity," and his pride for his society, the "Brothers in Unity," and his pride for his society, the "Brothers in Unity," and his pride for his society, the "Brothers in Unity," and his pride for his society, the "Brothers in Unity," and his pride for his society, the "Brothers in Unity,

the judges; dividing the first prize between R. S. Da-vis of Penn., and L. M. Jones of N. H.; assigning the second prize to J. L. Daniels of Mass.; the third to W. C. Johnson of New Haven, Conn., the only speaker on the negative.

THE FIREMEN OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK .- The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Firemen of the City of Troy on the 12th inst.:

the Firemen of the City of Troy on the 12th inst.:

Whereas, The fremen of this State, in the discharge of their duties, protecting the property and lives of its citizens, acridical their health, labor and wearing apparel, and are allowed therefor exemption from Jury duty only. And whereas, the Multis acritises from Jury duty only. And whereas, the Multis acrifices or undergo similar hardships, are not only excurpt from Jury duty, but also individually from transfer on \$850 worth of personal property; therefore,

Resolved, That it is entimently just and proper that Firemen should receive for their services like benefits and immunities with the Militia.

Resolved, That the Fire Department of the City of Troy carnessly request of their representatives in the Senate and Assembly to introduce a bill in their respective bodies exempting Firemen (in addition to the immunities new allowed) from textion, individually, on presonal property to the amount of \$550.

\$500.

Recoived, That the Secretary of this Board be authorized to have printed in his discretion, a suitable number of this meanorial, and forward the same to the several Fire Departments and Companies in this State, requesting them to take like action is cudeavoring to obtain the benefits tercin prayed for.

KANSAS.

MESSAGE OF GOV. JOHN W. GEARY TO THE

Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory.

Gentlemen of the Council and of the House of Representatives The all-wise and benificert Being, who controls alike the destinies of individuals and of nations, has per-mit ed you to convene this day, charged with grave

mit'ed you to convene his day, thanged responsibilities.

The eyes, not only of the people of Kansas, but of the entire Union, are upon you, watching with auxisty the result of your deliberations, and of our joint action in the execution of the deficate and important duties devolving upon us.

Selected at a critical period in the history of the second of the deliberate the Evecutive functions of this

Selected at a critical period in the history of the curry to directarge the Executive functions of this Territory, the obligations I was required to assume were of the most weighty importance. And when I came seriously to contemplate their magnitude, I would have strunk from their responsibility, were it not for an implicit reliance upon Divine aid, and a full confidence in the virtue, zeal and patriotism of the citizens, without which the winest Executive, angressions must without which the wisest Executive suggestions must

without which the wisest Executive suggestions must be futile and inoperative.

To you, legislators, invested with sovereign authority, I look for the hearty ecoperation which will enable us successfully to guide the ship of State through the troubled waters into the haven of safety.

It is with feelings of profound gratitude to Almighty Ged, the bounteous giver of all good. I have the pleasure of announcing that after the bitter contest of opinion through which we have recently passed, and which has, unfortunately, led to fratricidal strife, that peace, which I have every reason to believe will be permanent, now reigns throughout this Territory, and gladdened with its genial influences homes and hearts which but lately were said and desolate; that the robber and the murderer have been driven from our soil. ber and the murderer have been driven from our soil that burned cabins have been replaced by substantial that barned cabins have been replaced by substantial dwellings; that a feeling of kindness and confidence has taken the place of distrust and bate; that all good citizens are disposed to deplore the errors and excesses of the past, and unite with fraternal zeal in repairing its injuries, and that this Territory—unsurparsed by any portion of the confinent for the salubrity of its climate, the fertility of its soil, its mineral and agricultural wealth, its timber-fringed streams, and fine quarries of building stone—has entered upon a career of prevagatiled presserity. unparalleled prosperity.

To maintain the advance we have made, and realize To maintain the advance we have made, and realize the bright anticipations of the future to build up a model commonwealth, enriched with all the treasures of learning, of virtue and religion, and make a choice heritage for our children and generations yet unborn, let me, not only as your Executive, but as a Kansan, devoted to the interests of Kansas, and animated solely by patriotic purpose, with all earnestness invote you, with one heart and soul, to pursue so high and lofty a course in your deliberations, as, by its moderation and justice, will commend itself to the approbation of the country, and command the respect of the people.

This being the first occasion afforded me to speak to the Legislative Assembly, it is but proper, and in accordance with general usage, that I should declare the principles which shall give shape and tone to my a 4-ministration. These principles without elaboration I

principles which shall give shape and tone to my afministration. These principles without elaboration I
will condense into the narrowest compass.
"Equal and exact justice" to all men, of whatever
political or religious persuasion; peace, comity and
hiendship with neighboring States and Territories,
with a sacred regard for State rights, and a reverential respect for the integrity and perpetuity of the
Union; a reverence for the Federal Constitution as
the concentrated wisdom of the Fathers of the Republic, and the very ark of our political safety; the
cultivation of a pure and correction antionality, and public, and the very ark of our political safety; the cultivation of a pure and energetic nationality, and the development of an exalted and intensely vital patriotism; a jealous regard for the elective franchise and the entire security and sanctity of the ballot-box; a firm determination to adhere to the doctrines of self-government and popular sovereignty as guaranteed by the organic act; unqualified submission to the will of the majority: the election of all officers by the people themselves; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; strict economy in public expenditures, with a rigid accountability of all publis officers; the preservation of the public faith, and a currency based upon and equal to gold and silver; free and safe immigration from every quarter of the country, the cultivation of a proper territorial pride, with a firm determination to submit to no invasion of with a firm determination to submit to no invasion of our sovereignty; the fostering care of agriculture, menufactures, mechanic arts, and all works of inter-nel improvement; the liberal and free education of all the children of the Territory, entire religious free-dem; a free press, free speech, and the peaceable right to assemble and discuss all questions of public interest; trial by juries impartially selected; the sanctity of the habeas corpus; the repeal of all laws in-consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the organic act, and the steady administration of e government so as best to scoure the general wal-

fare.

These sterling maxims, sanctioned by the wisdom and experience of the past, and the observance of which has brought our country to so exalted a position among the nations of the earth, will be steady lights by which my administration shall be guided.

A summary view of the State of the Territory upon my advent, with an allusion to some of my official acts, may not be imappropriate to this occasion, and may serve to inspire your counsels with that wisdom and prudence, by a contemplation of the frightful excesses of the pest, so essential in the adoption of measures to prevent their securrence, and enable you wisely to lay the broad and solid foundations of a fature commonwealth which may give protection and happiness to wealth which may give protection and happiness to millions of freemen.

It accords not with my policy or intention to do the It accords not with my pointy of men in this Territory or elsewhere. Pledged to do "equal and exact justice," in my executive capacity, I am inclined to throw the veil of oblivion over the errors and ourrages of the period antecedent to my arrival, except so far as of the period antecedent to my arrival, except so far as reference to them may be necessary for substantial justice, and to explain and develop the policy which has shed the benign influences of peace upon Kansas, and which, if responded to by the Legislature in a spirit of kindness and conciliation, will contribute much to soothe those feelings of bitterness and contention, which in the next houself upon a such install avile. in the past brought upon us such untold evils.

I arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 9th day of

I arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 9th day of September last, and immediately assumed the executive functions. On the 11th I issued my Inaugural Address, declaring the general principles upon which I intended to administer the Government. In this address I solemnly pledged myself to support the Constitution of the United States, and to discharge my duties as Governor of Kansas with fidelity; to custain all the provisions of the organic act, which I pronounced to be "eminently just and beneficial;" to stand by the doctrine of popular sovereignty, or the will of the majority of the actual, bona fide inhabitants, when legitimately expressed, which I characterized "the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding "citizen."

The gigantic evils under which the Territory was The gigantic evils under which the Territory was groaning were attributed to outside influences, and the people of Kansas were earnestly invoked to suspend unnatural strife, to banish all extraneous and improper influences from their defiberations, and in the spirit of r-ason and mutual conciliation to adjust their own differences. Such suggestions in relation to modifications of the present statutes as I deemed for the public interests were promised at the proper time. It was declared that this Territory is the common property of the people of the several states, and that no obstacle should be interposed to its frae settlement while in a Territorial condition, by the citizens of every State of the Union.

Union.

A just Territorial pride was sought to be infused; A just Fernioran price was soight to be intused;
pledge was solemity given to know no party, no section, rothing but Kansas and the Union; and the people were carrestly invoked to bury the past in oblivion; to suspend localilities and retrain from the indulgence of bitter feeling; to begin anew; to devote themselves to the true and substantial interests of Kansas; to develop her rich as ricultural sud mineral resources; selves to the true and substantial interests of Kansas; to develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources; build up manufactures; make public roads and other works of internal improvement; prepare amply for the education of their children: devote themselves to all the arts of peace, and make this Territory the saucturary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual and elevate States in

alienable rights of the individual and elevate States in their sovereign capacities.

The foregoing is a brief summary of the principles upon which my administration was commenced. I have steadily adhered to them, and time and trial have but served to strengthen my convictions of their justice. Coincident with my Inaugural were issued two Proclamations; the one disbanding the Territorial militia, composed of a mixed force of citizens and others, and commanding "all bodies of men, combined, armed and "equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the Covernment, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they would answer the contrary at their "peril," the other, ordering "all free male citizens qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen "and forty-five years, to enrol themselves, that they might be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades and divisions, and hold themselves ready to be mustered, by my order, into the service ready to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the maintenance of public order and

"civil government."

The policy of these proclamations is so evident, and their beneficial results have been so apparent, as to require no vindication.

The Territory was declared by the acting Governor

to be in a state of insurrection; the civil authority was powerless-entirely without espacity to vindicate the

majesty of the law and restore the broken peace; the existing difficulties were of a far more complicated character than I had anticipated; predatory bands, whose sole aim, unrelieved by the militation of powhose sole aim, unrelieved by the mitigation of political causes, was assassination, araon, plunder and rapine, had undisturbed possession of some portions of the Territory, while every part of it was kept in constant alarm and terror by the advocates of political sentiments, uniting according to their respective sympathies in formidable bodies of armed men, completely equipped with munitions of war, and resolved upon mutual extermination as the only hope of peace; undifiending and peaceable citizens were driven away from their homes; others murdered in their own dwelfings, which were given to the flames; that sacred respect for woman, which has characterized all civilized spect for woman, which has characterized all civilizes spect for woman, which hour of mad excitoment to be natione, seemed in the hour of mad excitoment to be nations, seemed in the hour of mad excitational to forgotten; partisan feeling, on all sides, intensely excited by a question which inflamed the whole nation, almost closed the minds of the people against me; idle and mendacious rumors, well calculated to produce exasperation and destroy confidence, was everywhere the most unfortunate suspicious prevailed; duce exsperation and destroy confidence, was every where rife; the most unfortunate suspicions prevailed; in isolated country places no man's life was safe; robberies and murders were of daily occurrence; nearly every farm-house was deserted; and no traveler could safely venture on the highway without an escort. This state of affairs was greatly aggravated by the interference of prominent politicians outside of the Territory. The foregoing is but a faint outline of the fearing condition of things which ruled Karsas and convulsed the nation. The full picture will be drawn by the iron pen of impartial history, and the actors in the various scenes will be assigned their true positions.

I came here a stranger to your difficulties, without prejudice, with a solemn sense of my official obligations, and with a lefty resolution to put a speedy termination to events so fraught with evil, and which, if unchecked, would have floated the country into the most bloody civil war.

bloody civil war.

Hesitation, or partisan affiliations, would have resulted in certain failure, and only served further to complicate affairs. To restore peace and order, and relieve the people from the evils under which they were laboring, it was necessary that an impartial, independent and just policy should be a topted, which would embrace in its protection all good citizens without distinction of party, and sternly punish all bad men who continued to disturb the public tranquility. Accordingly my Inaugural Address and Proclamations were immediately circulated among the people, in order that they might have early notice of my intentions.

On the 14th day of September, reliable information was received that a large body of armed men were marching to attack Hickory Point, on the north side of the Kansas River. I immediately dispatched a squadron of United States dragoons, with instructions tecapture and bring to this place any persons whom they might find acting in violation of my proclamation. In

might find acting in violation of my proclumation. In pursuance of these instructions, 101 prisoners were taken, and brought here and committed for trial.

takes, and brought here and committed for trial.

While a portion of the army was performing this duty, I was advised that a large body of men was approaching the town of Lawrence, determined upon its destruction. I at once ordered 300 United States through to that place, and repaired there in person. Within four miles of Lawrence I found a force of 2,700 men, consisting of citizens of this Territory and of other places, organized as Territorial militia, under a proclamation of the left acting Governor.

mation of the late acting Governor.

I disbanded this force, ordering the various companies comprising it to repair to their respective places of rendezvous, there to be mustered out of service. My orders were obeyed; the militia retired to their homes, the effusion of blood was prevented, the preservation of Lawrence effected, and a great step made toward the preservation of the pre

of Lawrence effected, and a great step made toward the restoration of peace and confidence.

To recount my various official acts, following each other in quick succession under your immediate observation, would be a work of supererogation, and would occupy more space than the limits of an Executive message would justify. My Executive Minutes, containing a truthful history of my official transactions, with the policy which dictated them, have been forwarded to the General Government, and are open to the inspection of the country.

In relation to any afterations or mo lifections of the

the inspection of the coun'ry.

In relation to any alterations or modifications of the Territorial Statutes which I might deem advisable, I promised in my Inaugural Address to direct public attention at the proper time. In the progress of events that time has arrived, and you are the tribunal to which my suggestion must be submitted. On this subject I bespeak your candid attention, as it has an inseparable connection with the prosperity and happiness of the neoule.

of the people.

It has already been remarked that the Territories of It has already been remarked that the Territories of the United States are the common property of the citizens of the several States. It may be likened to a joint ownership in an estate, and no conditions should be imposed or restrictions placed upon the equal enjoyment of all the benefits arising therefrom which will do the least injustice to any of the owners, or which is not contemplated in the tenure by which it is held, which is no less than the Constitution of the United States—the sole bond of the American Union. This being the true position, no obstacle should be interposed to the free, speedy and general settlement of this Territory.

The durability and imperative authority of a State

free, speedy and general settlement of this Territory.

The durability and imperative authority of a State Constitution, when the interests of the people require a State Government, and a direct popular vote is necessary to give it sanction and effect, will be the proper occasion, once for all, to decide the grave political questions which underlie a well-regulated commonwealth.

Let this, then, be the tenchstone of your deliberations. Enact no law which will not clearly bear the constitutional test; and if any laws have been passed which do not come up to this standard, it is your solemn duty to sweep them from the statute book.

The Territorial Government should abstain from the exercise of authority not clearly delegated to it, and should permit all doubful questions to remain in abeyance until the formation of a State Constitution.

On the delicate and exciting question of Slavery, a subject which so peculiarly engaged the attention of Congress at the passage of our Organic Act, I cannot

Congress at the passage of our Ore Congress at the paragraph of the Constitution of the United States and that act place it, subject to the decision of the Courts upon all points

arising during our present infant condition.

The repeal of the Missouri line, which was a restrict The repeal of the Missouri line, which was a restriction on popular sovereignty, anew consecrated the great doctrine of self-government, and restored to the people their full central over every question of interest to themselves, both North and South of that line.

to themselves, both North and South of that line.

Justice to the country and the dictates of sound policy require that the Legislature should sonline itself to such subjects as will preserve the basis of entire equality, and when a sufficient population is here, and they choose to adopt a State Government, that they shall be "perfectly free," without let or bindrance, to form all their domestic institutions "in their own way," and to dictate that form of government which, in their and to dictate that form of government which, in the deliberate judgment, may be deemed proper.

Any attempt to incite servile insurrection, and to in-

terfere with the domestic institutions of sovereign States, is extremely reprehensible, and shall receive no Such intervention can result in countenance from me. Such intervention can result in no good, but is pregnant with untold disasters. Mur-der, areon, rapine and death follow in its wake, while not one link in the fetters of the slave is weakened or broken, or any amelioration in his condition secured. Such interference is a direct invasion of State rights, only calculated to produce irritation and estrangement. Every dictate of collegence—every consideration of

only calculated to produce irritation and estrangement.

Every dictate of self-respect—every consideration of
State equality—the glories of the past and the hopes
of the future—all, with soul-stirring eloquence, constrain us to cultivate a reverential swe for the Constitution as the sheet anchor of our safety, and bid us, in
good faith, to carry out all its provisions.

Many of the statutes are excellent, and well suited to
our wants and condition; but in order that they may
receive that respect and sanction which is the vital
principle of all law, let such be abolished as are not
eminently just, and will not receive the fullest approbaprinciple of all law, let such be abounded as are not eminently just, and w'll not receive the fullest approba-tion of the people. I trust you will test them all by the light of the enlarged and fundamental principles of our Government, and that all that will not bear this ordeal be revised, amended or repealed. To some of them which strike my mind as objectimable, your candid and receival attention is representably invited.

which strike my mind as objectimable, your candid and special attention is respectfully invited.

By carefully comparing the Organic Act, as printed in the statutes, with a certified copy of the same from the Department of State, important discrepancies, omissions and additions will be discovered. I therefore recommend the appointment of a Committee to compare the printed statutes with the original rolls on ille in the Secretary so dice, to assertian whether the same liberty has been taken with them as appears to have been taken with the act under which they were made. Of the numerous errors discovered by me in the copy of the Organic Act, as printed in the statutes, I will refer to one in illustration of my meaning. In the 20th section, defining the Executive authority, will be found the following striking omission—"against the laws of "said Territory, and reprieves for offenses." This consistion impairs the Executive authority, and deprives the Governor of the pardoning power for offenses

the Governor of the pardoning power for offenses committed "against the laws of the Territory," which Congress, for the wiscet and most humans reasons, has

conferred upon him.

The Organic Act requires every bill to be presented to the Governor, and demands his signature, as the evidence of his approval, before it can become a law. The statutes are defective in the respect, as thay do not contain the date of approval, nor the proper evidence of that fact, by having the Governor seignature.

Your attention is invited to chapter 30, in relation to county boundaries. The boundary of Douglass County is imperfect, and in connection with Shawnee County, is an absurdity for both counties. The boundary lines of all the counties should be absolutely established. tablished.

Chapter 44, establishing the Probate Court, also requires attention. The Act is good generally, as far as it relates to the organization of the Court. But all provisions in this and other acts vesting the appointment of Probate Judges, County Commissioners, and other public officers in the Legislative Amendally, should

at once be repealed, and the unqualified right of election conferred upon the people, whose interests are inzeciately affected by the acts of these officials. The free and unrestricted right of the people to select all their own agents is a maxim so well sattled in political ethics, and springs so legitimately from the doctrions of self-government, that I need only allude to the quantion to satisfy every one of its justice.

The "people must be perfectly free" to regulate their own business in their own way; and when the voice of the majority is fairly expressed all will how to it as the voice of God. Let the people, then, rule in everything. I have every confidence in the virtue, intelligence, and "sober thought" of the toiling millions. The deliberate popular judgment is never wrong. When, in times of excitement, the popular mind may be temporarily obscured from the dearth of correct information, or the mists of passion, the day of retribution and justice specially follows, and a summary reversal is the result. Just and patriotic sentiment is a sure reliance for every honest servant. The sovereignty of the people must be maintained.

Section 15 of this act allows writs of habeas corpus to be issued by the Probate Judge, but leaves him no authority to hear the case and grant justice; but refers the matter to the "next term of the District Court."

The several "terms" of the District Court are at stated periods, and the provision alluded to amounts to a denial of justice and a virtual suspension of the great writ of "liberty," contrary to "the letter and spirit of

the matter to the "next term of the District Coart are at stated periods, and the provision alluded to amounts to a denial of justice and a vittaal suspension of the great writ of "liberty," contrary to "the letter and spirit of "the Constitution of the United States."

Many provisions of chapter 66, entitled "Exections," are objectionable. Section 11th, requiring certain "test caths" as prerequisites to the right of suffrage, is wrong, unfair, and unequal upon citizens of different sections of the Union. It is exceedingly invidious to require obedience to any special enactment. The peculiar features of these test oaths should be abolished, and all citizens presumed to be law-abiding and patriotic until the countrary clearly appears. Sworn obedience to particular statutes has seldom secured that object. Justice will ever commend itself to the support of ell henest men, and the surest means of insuring the ready execution of law, is to make it so preminently just, equal, and impartial, as to command the respect of those whom it is intended to affect.

Section 36th deprives electors of the great safeguard of the purity and independence of the elective franchise. I mean the right to vote by ballot, and after the 1st day of November, 1856, requires all voting to be viva voce. This provision, taken in connection with section 9th, which provide that "if all the votes offered cannot be taken before the hour appointed for clesing the polls shall again be opened, and the election continued as before, &c., offers great room for fraud and corruption. Voting viva voce, the condition of the purpose of dramming up votes or in the insane desire for victory, may be renated to resort to other means even more reprehensible. The right of voting by hallot is now incorporated into the constitutions of nearly all the States, and is classed with the privileges decred earned. The arguments in its favor are es namerous and overwhelming that 1 have no hesitation in

deemed sacred. The arguments in its favor merous and overwhelming that I have no b nerous and overwhelming that I have no hesitation in recommending its adoption. The election law should be carefully examined, and such guards thrown around it as will most effectively secure the sauctity of the ballot-box, and preserve it from the taint of a single illegal vote.

ballot-box, and preserve it from the taint of a single illegal vote.

The man who will deliberately tamper with the elective tranchise and dave to offer an illegal vote, strikes at the fountain of justice, undermines the pillars of ecclety, applies the torch to the temple of our liberies, and should receive severe punishment. As a qualification for voting, a definite period of actasi inhabitancy in the Territory, to the exclusion of a home elsewhere, should be rigidly prescribed. No man should be permitted to vote upon a floating residence. He should have resided within the Territory for a period of not less than ninety days, and in tae district

elsewhere, should be rigidly prescribed. No man should be permitted to vote upon a floating residence. He should have resided within the Ferritory for a period of not less than ninety days, and in the district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately pregding such election. All the voters should be registered and published for a certain time provious to the election. Faise voting should be severely punished, and faise swearing to secure a vote visited with the pains and penaltics of perjury.

In this connection your attention is also invited to chapter 92, entitled "Jurors." This chapter leaves the selection of Jurors to the absolute discretion of the M wishal, Sheriff or Constable, as the case may be, and affords great room for partiality and corruption. The names of all properly qualified citizens, without party distinction, should be thrown into a wheel or by, and at stated periods, under the order of the Courts, Jurors should be publicly drawn by responsible persons. Too many safeguards cannot be thrown around the right of trial by jury, in order that it may still continue to occupy that cherished place in the affections of the people, so essential to its preservation and sanctity.

Some portions of chapter 110, "Militia," infringes the Executive prerogative, impairs the Governor's usefulness, and clearly conflicts with the organic act. This act requires the Executive to reside in the Territory, and makes him "Commander in-Chief of the militia." This power must be vested some place, and is always conferred upon the Chief Magistrate. Section 26 virtually confers this almost sovereign per galive "upon any commissioned officer," and permits him "whenever and as often as any invarient or danger may "come to his knowledge, to order out the militis, or volunteer corps, or any part thereof, under his command, for the defense of the Territory," &a.; thus almost giving "any commissioned officer, whoth we have a section 12 provides for a general militia training on the first Monday of October, the day fi

other places" suspected of unlawful assemblage of slaves.

Chapter 131, "Pre-emption," squanders the school fund by appropriating the school sections coatrary to the organic act, which provides "that sections numbered 15 and 36 in each township in Kausas Territory "shall be and the same are hereby reserved for the "purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the States and Territories to be erented out of "the same;" contravenes the United States pre-emption laws, which forbid the trafficking in claims and holding more than one claim, and directs the Governor to grant patents for lands belonging to the United States and conditionally granted to the Perritory. This act is directly calculated to destroy the effect of a munificent grant of lands by Congress for educational purposes. The Territory is the trustee of this valuable gift, and posterity has a right to demand of us that this sacred thust shall remain unimpaired, in order that the blessings of free education may be shed upon our children.

Every State should have the best educational system which an intelligent Government can provide. The physical, moral and mental faculties should be cultivated in harmonious unison; and that system of education is the best which will effect these objects. Conserves her already recycled for the summer of common vated in harmonious unison; and that system of education is the best which will effect these objects. Congress has already provided for the support of common schools. In addition to this, I would recommend the Legislature to sak Congress to donate land lying in this Territory for the establishment of a university, embracing a normal, agricultural, and a mechanical school. A university thus endowed would be a blessing to our people; disseminate useful and scientific intelligence; provide competent teachers for our primary schools, and furnish a complete system of education adequate to our wants in all the departments of life.

The subject of roads, bridges and highways merits your especial attention. Nothing adds more to the comfort, convenience, prosperity and happiness, and more greatly promotes social intercourse and kind festing, than easy and convenient intercommunication. Roads should be wide and straight, and the vacious rivers and ravines substantially bridged.

Railroads should be encouraged; and in granting charters the Legislature should have in view the intercets of the whole people. The prosperity of the Territory is intimately connected with the early and general construction of this rapid and satisfactory means of transit.

While on the subject of internal improvements. I

eral construction of this rapid and satisfactory means of transit.

While on the subject of internal improvements, I would call to your notice, and solicit for it your serious consideration, the opening at the earliest period of a more easy means of communication with the schoad than any we at present captor. One great obstacle to cur prosperity is he immense distance we occupy from all the great maritime depots of the country by any of the routes now traveled. This can be removed by the construction of a railway, commencing at an appropriate piace in this Territory and Tenas to the most eligible point on the Gulf of Mexico. The entire length of such a road would not exceed six hundred miles (nuch less than half the distance to the Atlantic), and at an ordinary speed of railroad travel could be traversed in less than twenty-four hours. It would pass through a country remarkable for beauty of cenery, festility of soil and salubrity of climate, and which has properly been styled "the Eden of the world " and would open up new sources of waith appears to any that have yet been discovered on the castern division of the continent. It would place Kan-